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General Complaint

CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURT
TEXAS EASTERN

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS

Phillip Charles Aught JR.

4:24-cv-682

Case Number : _____

List the full name of each plaintiff in this action.

VS.

Calhoun, LLC

List the full name of each defendant in this action.
Do not use "et al".

Attach additional pages if necessary.

I. ATTEMPT TO SECURE COUNSEL:

Please answer the following concerning your attempt to secure counsel.

A. In the preparation of this suit, I have attempted to secure the aid of an attorney as follows: (circle one)

1. Employ Counsel
2. Court - Appointed Counsel
3. Lawyer Referral Service of the State Bar of Texas,
P. O. Box 12487, Austin, Texas 78711.

B. List the name(s) and address(es) of the attorney(s):

C. Results of the conference with counsel:

II. List previous lawsuits:

A. Have you filed other lawsuits in state or federal court dealing with the same facts involved in this action or any other incidents? ☒ Yes ☐ No

B. If your answer to "A" is "yes", describe the lawsuit in the space below. If there is more than one lawsuit, attach a separate piece of paper describing each.

1. Approximate file date of lawsuit: 5-16-2024

2. Parties to previous lawsuit(s):

Plaintiff Phillip Charles Aught JR.

Defendant Dignity Health Hospital

Attach a separate piece of paper for additional plaintiffs or defendants.

3. Identify the court the lawsuit was filed. If federal, name the district. If state, name the county.

Las Vegas District Court 8

4. Docket number in other court. A 24-893176-C

5. Name of judge to whom the case was assigned.

Jessica Peterson

6. Disposition: Was the case dismissed, appealed or still pending?

Pending

7. Approximate date of disposition. Dec 2025

III. Parties to this suit:

A. List the full name and address of each plaintiff:

Pla #1 Phillip Charles Auzht JR.
12333 Silvena St Los Vegas NV 89141

Pla #2 _____

B. List the full name of each defendant, their official position, place of employment and full mailing address.

Dft #1: Cclfund, LLC
1633 Westwood Blvd
Los Angeles, CA 90024

Dft #2: _____

Dft #3 _____

Attach a separate sheet for additional parties.

IV: Statement of Claim:

State as briefly as possible the fact of your case. Describe how each defendant is involved. Include the names of other persons involved with dates and places. Do not give any legal arguments or cite cases or statutes. If you intend to allege a number of related claims, number and set forth each claim in a separate paragraph. Use as much space as you need, attaching additional pages if necessary.

See Attached Please

- V. Relief: State Briefly exactly what you want the court to do for you. Make no legal arguments and do not cite cases or statutes. Attach additional pages if necessary.

Jury trial. I ~~was~~ would like the
jurisdiction waiver in the contract
in question void.

I would like the contract void as
well due to it being illegal etc

Signed this 26 day of June, 20 24.
(Month) (Year)

I declare (certify, verify or state) under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on: 7-26-2024
Date

Phyllis Ayala (702) 210-6081
12333 SILVERA ST
Las Vegas NV 89141
Signature of each plaintiff

COMP

Phillip Charles Aught JR.

12333 Silvana Street

Las Vegas, Nevada 89141

(702) 210-6081

Phillipaught15@gmail.com

PLAINTIFF IN PROPER PERSON

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF
TEXAS, PLANO DIVISION**

PHILLIP CHARLES AUGHT JR.

Plaintiff in Proper Person

Plaintiff,

-vs-

CASE NO.

Defendant: Calfund, LLC, ET.AL

DEPT. NO.

1633 Westwood Blvd

Los Angeles, CA 90024

Phone: (213) 747-4949

Email: Brent@calfundllc.com

Defendants.

COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES FOR WRONGFUL TERMINATION,
RETALIATION, NEGLIGENT HIRING, NEGLIGENT AND
INTENTIONAL INFLICTION OF EMOTIONAL DISTRESS, AND
INTIMIDATION AND COERCION IN EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES

(Re: **WRONGFUL REPOSSESSION, BREACH OF CONTRACT,**
NEGLIGENT HIRING, NEGLIGENT AND INTENTIONAL INFLICTION
OF EMOTIONAL DISTRESS)

HEARING DATE:

HEARING TIME:

I. PARTIES

Plaintiff: Phillip Charles Aught, Jr., an individual currently residing at 12333 Silvana Street, Las Vegas, Nevada 89141, and formerly residing at 4102 Sun King Lane, Frisco, Texas 75034.

Phone: (702) 210-6081

Email: phillipaught15@gmail.com (hereinafter collectively referred to as "Plaintiff Aught, and/or "Plaintiff")

Defendants: Calfund, LLC, a California-based finance company located at 1633 Westwood Blvd, Los Angeles, CA. Phone: (213) 747-4949 Email: Brent@calfundllc.com **Service Information for Defendant:** Limited Liability Company – CA Principal Address: 1633 Westwood Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90024 Mailing Address: 1633 Westwood Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90024 Agent: Individual Mayer Separzadeh 1633 Westwood Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90024 DOE STAFF MEMBERS 1 through 100; ROE BUSINESS ENTITIES 1 through 100; DOES 1 through 100; and ROES 1 through 100, inclusive (hereinafter collectively referred to as "Defendant Calfund, LLC and/or "Defendants").

II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

3. Jurisdiction: This Court has robust jurisdiction over this matter pursuant to NRS 613.330, which unequivocally prohibits discrimination in employment based on disability, among other protected characteristics. Additionally, under NRS 616A.510, this Court enforces strict protections for employees against retaliation following the filing of workers' compensation claims.

1 4.Venue: This Court has jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332 as the
2
3 parties are citizens of different states and the amount in controversy exceeds
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5 \$75,000. Venue is proper in this district under 28 U.S.C. § 1391 because the events
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7 giving rise to this claim occurred within this district.
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13 **III. FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**
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17 **Vehicle Purchase and Financing:**
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21 1. On July 6, 2020, Plaintiff purchased a 2014 Freightliner Cascadia (VIN
22
23 3AKJGLD51ESFY6625) from Arrow Truck Sales located at 3140 Irving Blvd,
24
25 Dallas, TX 75247.
26
27
28

Plaintiff financed the vehicle partially through Defendant Calfund, LLC,
with a down payment of \$12,037.53, saved over months through sheer
determination and sacrifice. Plaintiff made installments on the agreed down
payment weekly, held by Defendant Calfund.

Plaintiff paid off the loan in full within 1 year and 9 months through
relentless hard work as an owner-operator truck driver with one vehicle, often
working long, grueling hours far from home.

Title Loan Advertisement and Violation of Texas Law:

1 On March 30, 2022, Defendant Calfund mailed Plaintiff his vehicle's free
2
3 and clear title. One month later, in April 2022, Defendant sent an unsolicited title
4
5 loan advertisement to Plaintiff's residence at 4102 Sun King Lane, Frisco, Texas
6
7 75034. This advertisement was not just an illegal solicitation but a predatory lure
8
9 into deeper financial peril, knowing fully well that Defendant was not licensed to
10
11 conduct business in Texas.
12
13

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15
16 Texas Finance Code §§ 393.101 and 393.306 require registration with the
17
18 Texas Secretary of State and prohibit advertising services without filing a
19
20 registration statement, respectively.
21
22

23
24 ○ **Predatory Loan Offer:**
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27 In April 2022, Defendant Calfund offered Plaintiff a \$15,000 title loan with
28
predatory terms including an \$895 "doc fee" and an additional \$895 for roadside
assistance, bringing the total borrowed to \$16,790. This offer was a wolf in sheep's
clothing, designed to entrap Plaintiff in an endless cycle of debt.

The title loan contract lacked mandatory information such as the APR,
instead using the language "percent add on per annum" at a predatory rate of 29%
for 18 months. The language used was intentionally opaque, preying on Plaintiff's
trust and desperation.

Texas Finance Code § 393.223 mandates disclosures about interest, fees, and
annual percentage rates, which were not provided.

Unauthorized Use of Plaintiff's Vehicle:

In August 2022, Plaintiff's truck was repossessed by an agent contracted by Defendant due to a missed payment. The agent, an owner-operator truck driver with a yard near downtown Dallas, treated Plaintiff's truck as his own, displaying a callous disregard for the rightful owner's livelihood.

Plaintiff had an Apple Air Tag hidden in his vehicle, allowing him to track its movements. To his horror, Plaintiff observed his truck driving to Missouri and back to the agent's yard repeatedly, a journey spanning over 20 days. Each mile driven without authorization was a dagger to Plaintiff's heart, seeing the wear and tear on the vehicle he had painstakingly maintained.

On August 25, 2022, Plaintiff paid Defendant Calfund \$3,500 for the redemption of his vehicle, including \$2,970.53 plus \$800 in storage fees, despite the truck not being stored as claimed. The retrieval process was emotionally gut-wrenching, as Plaintiff discovered personal items missing and found a t-shirt and hairbrush that were not his, tangible reminders of the violation of his property.

o **Failure to Address Unauthorized Use:**

On August 30, 2022, at 5:01 PM, Plaintiff emailed Defendant's employee, Sean Nosrati, regarding the unauthorized use of his truck. Sean ignored all calls and emails, displaying a complete lack of empathy and accountability.

1 On September 20, 2022, Plaintiff emailed Sean again to demand
2
3 compensation for the stolen items and unauthorized use, but Sean offered no
4
5 remorse and failed to investigate. Plaintiff's pleas fell on deaf ears, compounding
6
7 his sense of helplessness and betrayal.
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14
15 ○ **Subsequent Repossession and Financial Hardship:**
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17 ○
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19

20 In November 2022, Plaintiff's truck was involved in an accident and was
21
22 under repair for six months, causing severe financial strain as Plaintiff was unable
23
24 to work. The accident not only incapacitated his vehicle but also shattered his
25
26 means of earning a livelihood.
27
28

On May 3, 2023, Plaintiff called Defendant's employee Veronica to set up a
payment arrangement for May 12, which she agreed to. This gave Plaintiff a
glimmer of hope in his financial turmoil.

On May 11, 2023, Defendant repossessed Plaintiff's truck from the repair
shop without contacting him to retrieve his personal items, leading to the loss of
invaluable items and causing significant emotional distress. This repossession was
the final blow, pushing Plaintiff over the edge into despair, as he lost his home and
personal vehicle, forcing him to relocate to Las Vegas and be separated from his
youngest son.

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3
4
5 o **Failure to Provide Loan Documents:**
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7
8 On September 5, 2023, at 2:10 PM, Plaintiff emailed Defendant Calfund
9
10 requesting copies of his loan documents. No reply was received. On September 6,
11
12 2023, at 1:08 PM, Plaintiff emailed Defendant again asking for his loan
13
14 documents. On September 6, 2023, at 3:53 PM, Defendant's legal department
15
16 replied, stating Plaintiff needed an attorney to request the documents.
17
18
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22

23
24 On September 6, 2023, at 3:54 PM, Plaintiff emailed back, stating he did not
25
26 have an attorney and requested his documents again. On September 6, 2023, at
27
28 4:41 PM, Plaintiff emailed again, reiterating his request for his loan documents. On
September 7, 2023, at 9:40 AM, Defendant replied, stating the only way to receive
the documents was to work out a repayment plan.

▪ **Only after complaints to the Department of Financial Protection and
Innovation (DFPI) and the Texas Office of Consumer Credit
Commissioner (TXOCCC) did Defendant provide the requested documents
in May 2024, nine months after the initial request.**

▪
▪ **On May 15, 2024, at 1:30 PM, Defendant's attorney Sajiv Sharma
emailed Plaintiff requested loan documents.**

- 1 ▪
- 2
- 3 ▪ **On May 15, 2024, at 1:42 PM, Plaintiff replied, questioning why it took so**
- 4 **long to receive the documents.**
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8 ▪
- 9
- 10 ▪ **On May 15, 2024, at 1:44 PM, Defendant's CEO, Brent Braunstein,**
- 11 **replied, stating there was no record of Plaintiff's previous requests.**
- 12
- 13
- 14
- 15 ▪
- 16
- 17 ▪ **On May 16, 2024, Plaintiff had a phone conversation with Brent**
- 18 **Braunstein, who claimed Calfund did not need a license to do business with**
- 19 **Texas customers.**
- 20
- 21
- 22
- 23
- 24 ▪
- 25
- 26 ▪ An analyst from the Texas Office of Consumer Credit Commissioner
- 27 (TXOCCC) confirmed that Calfund, LLC is required to have a license to do
- 28 business in Texas and that their operations without such a license were illegal.
- Additionally, the Department of Financial Protection and Innovation (DFPI)
- also confirmed that Calfund, LLC needs a license to conduct business in Texas.

○ **60-Day Notice of Suit:**

- On May 22, 2024, Plaintiff emailed a 60-day notice to sue via the Texas Deceptive Trade Practices Act (TDTA) as required by Texas law.

- 1 ▪ On May 24, 2024, Plaintiff mailed a certified copy of the same notice to
2
3 Defendant Calfund's headquarters at 1633 Westwood Blvd, Los Angeles, CA
4
5 90024. The letter was received and signed for by an "Alba M.", although the
6
7 date received was left blank.
8
9
10 ▪ Defendant Calfund ignored both the email and mailed notice.
11
12
13 ▪
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15 16 **Illegal Aspects of the Contract**

17 18 **Predatory Interest Rate**

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20 • **Predatory Interest Rate and Lack of Proper Disclosure:** The
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22 contract specifies an interest rate of 29.5% per annum using the "add-on"
23 method. Texas Finance Code § 393.223 requires clear disclosures about
24 interest rates, fees, and the annual percentage rate (APR). The term "percent
25 add on per annum" is misleading and does not comply with the requirement
26 to disclose the APR clearly. Under Texas law, such lack of transparency in
27 loan terms is prohibited and subject to penalties.
28

Documentation Fees

- **Excessive and Unjustified Fees:** The contract includes a
documentation fee of \$895 and an additional \$895 for roadside assistance,
which are considered excessive and potentially unnecessary, constituting
unfair or deceptive practices under Texas Deceptive Trade Practices Act

(TDTPA). Texas Finance Code § 393.201 prohibits credit services organizations from charging or receiving any money solely for the privilege of obtaining credit or for any services rendered in connection with a consumer credit transaction unless those services are explicitly listed and justified.

Unauthorized Use of Vehicle

- **Unauthorized Use and Abuse of Collateral:** The contract contains a clause (Section 7(c)) allowing the lender to use a GPS device to track the vehicle and repossess it at any time without prior notice, which led to unauthorized use and mileage accumulation on the plaintiff's vehicle. This unauthorized use is not justified and represents a breach of fiduciary duty and unauthorized exploitation of collateral. Texas Penal Code § 31.04 (Theft of Service) can be applied to unauthorized use of a vehicle, as the lender used the plaintiff's property without consent.

Inadequate Legal Compliance

- **Failure to Comply with Texas Registration Requirements:** The defendant is not registered to conduct business in Texas, which violates Texas Finance Code §§ 393.101 and 393.306. These sections require registration with the Texas Secretary of State and prohibit advertising services without filing a registration statement. Any credit services

1 organization operating without proper registration is subject to civil penalties
2
3 under Texas Finance Code § 393.502.
4
5

6 **Misleading Loan Terms**

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- 10 • **Misleading Loan Terms and Lack of Transparency:** The loan
11 agreement lacks essential information such as the APR, clear payment
12 schedules, and conditions for prepayment penalties. The absence of these
13 details misleads the borrower about the true cost of the loan and the
14 conditions of repayment. Texas Business and Commerce Code §
15 17.46(b)(24) (TDTPA) prohibits failure to disclose information concerning
16 goods or services which was known at the time of the transaction if such
17 failure was intended to induce the consumer into a transaction.
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Unfair Repossession Practices

- **Unfair Repossession and Penalty Clauses:** The contract allows for immediate repossession without proper notice and imposes excessive penalties for late payments and prepayment (Section 5). The lack of a fair repossession process and the imposition of high penalties are contrary to fair lending practices. Texas Finance Code § 342.502 requires lenders to provide a borrower with a notice of default and an opportunity to cure before repossession.

Breach of Contract

- **Failure to Provide Loan Documents:** The lender failed to provide copies of the loan documents upon request, which is a breach of contract and a violation of consumer protection laws. The plaintiff's multiple requests for loan documents were ignored until formal complaints were made. Texas Business and Commerce Code § 17.46(b)(12) (TDTA) prohibits representing that an agreement confers or involves rights, remedies, or obligations which it does not have or involve, or which are prohibited by law.

Illegal Jurisdiction and Arbitration Clauses

- **Illegal Jurisdiction Clause:** The contract stipulates that any legal disputes will be governed by the laws of the State of California and that the borrower consents to the jurisdiction of the courts in Los Angeles, California (Section 14). This clause is illegal under Texas law, which requires that such agreements comply with Texas jurisdiction when dealing with Texas residents and transactions conducted in Texas. Texas Finance Code § 393.307 prohibits lenders from requiring Texas consumers to resolve disputes outside of Texas.
- **Illegal Arbitration Clause:** The contract includes a binding arbitration clause (Section 22), which mandates that any disputes be resolved through arbitration in California. This clause is illegal under Texas law

1 because it forces the borrower to resolve disputes in a manner that is
2
3 significantly inconvenient and potentially costly. The Texas Arbitration Act
4
5 requires that arbitration agreements be fair and not unduly oppressive, which
6
7 this clause fails to meet. Texas Civil Practice and Remedies Code § 171.001
8
9 et seq. ensures that arbitration agreements are enforceable only if they are
10
11 not unconscionable and do not waive statutory protections.
12
13
14

15 Cancellation Clause

- 16
17 • **Lack of Cancellation Clause:** The contract does not include a
18
19 cancellation clause that allows the borrower to cancel the agreement under
20
21 specific circumstances, such as misrepresentation or fraud by the lender.
22
23 Texas law requires that consumers have the right to cancel certain types of
24
25 contracts within a specified period. The absence of such a clause could be
26
27 seen as an unfair and deceptive practice under the TDTPA.
28

Summary

The contract's predatory interest rate, excessive fees, unauthorized use of the vehicle, non-compliance with Texas registration requirements, misleading loan terms, unfair repossession practices, illegal jurisdiction and arbitration clauses, lack of a cancellation clause, and the lender's failure to provide loan documents all contribute to its illegality under Texas and federal laws. These practices violate the Texas Finance Code, the TDTPA, and other relevant consumer protection statutes, justifying the plaintiff's claims for damages and other relief.

(a) Before conducting business in this state, a credit services organization shall register with the secretary of state by filing a statement that:

(A) the organization; and

(2) fully discloses any litigation or unresolved complaint relating to the operation of the organization filed with a governmental authority of this state or contains a notarized statement that there has been no litigation or unresolved complaint of that type.

(b) The organization shall keep a copy of the registration statement in its file

**Sec 393.001 (1) "Consumer" means an individual who is solicited to purchase or who purchases the services of a credit services organization.*

Sec. 393.003. WAIVER VOID. A waiver of a provision of this chapter by a consumer is void.

IV. CAUSES OF ACTION

1. Violation of Texas Finance Code § 393: Illegal Advertisement and Solicitation without Registration

- **Duty:** Defendant had a duty to register and comply with Texas Finance Code.
- **Breach:** Defendant solicited business without proper registration.
- **Causation:** Plaintiff relied on illegal advertisements and entered into a contract.
- **Damages:** Financial loss due to unfavorable loan terms.

2. Failure to Provide Mandatory Disclosures

- **Duty:** Defendant had a duty to disclose all mandatory loan terms.
- **Breach:** Defendant failed to provide these disclosures.
- **Causation:** Plaintiff entered into the loan without full information.
- **Damages:** Financial harm due to lack of disclosure.
- **Statute:** Truth in Lending Act (TILA), 15 U.S.C. § 1601 et seq.

3. Fraudulent and Deceptive Practices

- **Duty:** Defendant had a duty to act honestly and transparently.
- **Breach:** Defendant engaged in fraudulent and deceptive practices.
- **Causation:** Plaintiff was misled into a detrimental loan agreement.
- **Damages:** Financial and emotional distress.
- **Statute:** Texas Deceptive Trade Practices Act (TDTPA), Tex. Bus. & Com. Code § 17.46(b).

4. Violation of the Texas Deceptive Trade Practices Act (TDTPA)

- **Duty:** Defendant had a duty to avoid false, misleading, and deceptive acts.
- **Breach:** Defendant's actions violated TDTPA.
- **Causation:** Plaintiff was deceived into a harmful loan agreement.
- **Damages:** Financial loss and emotional distress.
- **Statute:** Texas Deceptive Trade Practices Act (TDTPA), Tex. Bus. & Com. Code § 17.46.

5. Breach of Contract

- **Duty:** Defendant had a contractual duty to provide agreed services.
- **Breach:** Defendant failed to uphold these contractual duties.
- **Causation:** Plaintiff suffered due to Defendant's breach.
- **Damages:** Financial loss and emotional distress.

- **Statute:** Common law contract principles.

6. Unjust Enrichment (Tort Claim)

- **Duty:** Defendant had a duty to compensate for benefits received.
- **Breach:** Defendant retained benefits without just compensation.
- **Causation:** Plaintiff's resources were used without adequate payment.
- **Damages:** Financial loss.
- **Statute:** Common law principles of unjust enrichment.

7. Conversion (Tort Claim)

- **Duty:** Defendant had a duty to respect Plaintiff's property rights.
- **Breach:** Defendant used Plaintiff's vehicle without authorization.
- **Causation:** Unauthorized use caused wear and tear on the vehicle.
- **Damages:** Financial loss from vehicle damage and unauthorized use.
- **Statute:** Common law principles of conversion.

8. Negligence (Tort Claim)

- **Duty:** Defendant had a duty to exercise reasonable care.

- **Breach:** Defendant failed to act with reasonable care in handling Plaintiff's property.
- **Causation:** Plaintiff's property was damaged due to Defendant's negligence.
- **Damages:** Financial loss from property damage.
- **Statute:** Common law principles of negligence.

9. Fraudulent Misrepresentation (Tort Claim)

- **Duty:** Defendant had a duty to provide accurate information.
- **Breach:** Defendant provided false information about the loan terms.
- **Causation:** Plaintiff relied on this false information to their detriment.
- **Damages:** Financial loss due to unfavorable loan terms.
- **Statute:** Common law principles of fraudulent misrepresentation.

10. Breach of Fiduciary Duty

- **Duty:** Defendant had a fiduciary duty to act in Plaintiff's best interest.
- **Breach:** Defendant exploited Plaintiff's collateral.
- **Causation:** Plaintiff's vehicle was used improperly, causing financial harm.
- **Damages:** Financial loss from unauthorized use of the vehicle.
- **Statute:** Common law principles of fiduciary duty.

11. Violation of the Truth in Lending Act (TILA)

- **Duty:** Defendant had a duty to disclose the APR and other loan terms.
- **Breach:** Defendant failed to make these disclosures.
- **Causation:** Plaintiff was misled about the loan costs.
- **Damages:** Financial loss due to hidden loan terms.
- **Statute:** Truth in Lending Act (TILA), 15 U.S.C. § 1601 et seq.

12. Intentional Infliction of Emotional Distress (IIED) (Tort Claim)

- **Duty:** Defendant had a duty to avoid causing emotional distress.
- **Breach:** Defendant's actions were extreme and outrageous.
- **Causation:** Plaintiff suffered severe emotional distress.
- **Damages:** Emotional suffering and mental anguish.
- **Statute:** Common law principles of intentional infliction of emotional distress.

13. Breach of the Duty of Good Faith and Fair Dealing (Tort Claim)

- **Duty:** Defendant had a duty to act fairly and in good faith.
- **Breach:** Defendant acted unfairly and in bad faith.
- **Causation:** Plaintiff suffered financial and emotional harm.

- **Damages:** Financial loss and emotional distress.
- **Statute:** Common law principles of good faith and fair dealing.

14. Violation of the Federal Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (FDCPA)

- **Duty:** Defendant had a duty to follow fair debt collection practices.
- **Breach:** Defendant engaged in abusive and deceptive collection practices.
- **Causation:** Plaintiff suffered emotional and financial harm.
- **Damages:** Emotional distress and financial loss.
- **Statute:** Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (FDCPA), 15 U.S.C. § 1692 et seq.

15. Violation of Texas Business and Commerce Code § 17.46(b)(24)

- **Duty:** Defendant had a duty to disclose all relevant information about the loan.
- **Breach:** Defendant failed to disclose necessary information.
- **Causation:** Plaintiff was misled about the loan's terms.
- **Damages:** Financial loss from unfavorable loan conditions.
- **Statute:** Texas Business and Commerce Code § 17.46(b)(24).

16. Unauthorized Use of Collateral

- **Duty:** Defendant had a duty to use the collateral only as permitted.
- **Breach:** Defendant used the collateral without authorization.
- **Causation:** Plaintiff's vehicle was used and damaged.
- **Damages:** Financial loss from vehicle damage and unauthorized use.
- **Statute:** Common law principles and statutory provisions regarding collateral.

17. Failure to Comply with Texas Registration Requirements

- **Duty:** Defendant had a duty to register their business in Texas.
- **Breach:** Defendant conducted business without proper registration.
- **Causation:** Plaintiff entered into a contract under false pretenses.
- **Damages:** Financial loss due to invalid business practices.
- **Statute:** Texas Business and Commerce Code, Texas Finance Code § 393.

18. Violation of Texas Finance Code § 342.502

- **Duty:** Defendant had a duty to follow proper repossession procedures.
- **Breach:** Defendant repossessed Plaintiff's vehicle unfairly.
- **Causation:** Plaintiff lost access to their vehicle and income.

- **Damages:** Financial loss and emotional distress.
- **Statute:** Texas Finance Code § 342.502.

19. Unconscionable Contract Terms

- **Duty:** Defendant had a duty to offer fair and reasonable contract terms.
- **Breach:** Defendant included unconscionable terms in the contract.
- **Causation:** Plaintiff suffered due to harsh contract terms.
- **Damages:** Financial loss and emotional distress.
- **Statute:** Common law principles of unconscionability.

20. Violation of the Uniform Commercial Code (UCC)

- **Duty:** Defendant had a duty to handle secured transactions properly.
- **Breach:** Defendant mishandled the repossession and sale of the collateral.
- **Causation:** Plaintiff's collateral was improperly seized and sold.
- **Damages:** Financial loss from the mishandled transaction.
- **Statute:** Uniform Commercial Code (UCC), applicable sections.

21. Negligent Hiring and Supervision

- 1 • **Duty:** Defendant had a duty to hire and supervise competent agents.
- 2
- 3 • **Breach:** Defendant hired and supervised an agent who misused Plaintiff's
- 4 vehicle.
- 5
- 6 • **Causation:** The agent's misuse of the vehicle was a direct result of
- 7 Defendant's negligent hiring and supervision.
- 8
- 9 • **Damages:** Plaintiff suffered vehicle damage and financial loss.
- 10
- 11 • **Statute:** Common law principles of negligent hiring and supervision.
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21 **22. Breach of Implied Covenant of Good Faith and Fair Dealing**

- 22 • **Duty:** Defendant had a duty to deal fairly and in good faith.
- 23
- 24 • **Breach:** Defendant imposed unfair loan terms and repossessed the vehicle
- 25 without proper notice.
- 26
- 27 • **Causation:** Plaintiff faced financial and emotional harm.
- 28 • **Damages:** Financial strain, vehicle loss, and emotional distress.
- **Statute:** Common law principles of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing.

23. Negligent Misrepresentation

- **Duty:** Defendant had a duty to provide accurate information regarding the loan terms.

- **Breach:** Defendant provided false or misleading information.
- **Causation:** Plaintiff relied on the false information.
- **Damages:** Financial losses due to unfavorable loan terms.
- **Statute:** Common law principles of negligent misrepresentation.

24. Unlawful Repossession

- **Duty:** Defendant had a duty to repossess the vehicle legally and fairly.
- **Breach:** Defendant repossessed the vehicle without proper notice.
- **Causation:** Plaintiff lost the vehicle and personal belongings.
- **Damages:** Financial loss and emotional distress.
- **Statute:** Texas Business and Commerce Code § 9.609.

25. Negligence Per Se (Violation of Statutory Duty)

- **Duty:** Defendant had a statutory duty under Texas Finance Code to provide clear loan disclosures.
- **Breach:** Defendant violated this statutory duty.
- **Causation:** Plaintiff entered into a disadvantageous loan.
- **Damages:** Financial losses due to hidden loan terms.
- **Statute:** Texas Finance Code and applicable federal statutes.

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4
5 **26. Tortious Interference with Prospective Business Relations (Tort Claim)**
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7

- 8 • **Duty:** Defendant had a duty not to interfere with Plaintiff's business
9 relations.
10
11 • **Breach:** Defendant's unauthorized use and repossession of the vehicle
12 interfered with Plaintiff's business.
13
14 • **Causation:** Plaintiff lost business opportunities.
15
16 • **Damages:** Loss of income and business reputation.
17
18 • **Statute:** Common law principles of tortious interference.
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27. Negligent Infliction of Emotional Distress

- **Duty:** Defendant had a duty to avoid causing emotional harm through negligent actions.
- **Breach:** Defendant's negligent handling of the loan and vehicle caused emotional distress.
- **Causation:** Plaintiff suffered emotional distress.
- **Damages:** Severe emotional distress impacting well-being.
- **Statute:** Common law principles of negligent infliction of emotional distress.

28. Negligent Bailment

- **Duty:** Defendant had a duty to take reasonable care of Plaintiff's vehicle while it was in their possession.
- **Breach:** Defendant failed to take reasonable care, leading to unauthorized use and damage.
- **Causation:** The damage to Plaintiff's vehicle was a direct result of Defendant's negligent care.
- **Damages:** Financial loss from vehicle damage and loss of use.
- **Statute:** Common law principles of bailment.

29. Breach of Express Warranty

- **Duty:** Defendant had a duty to uphold the express warranties made in the loan agreement.
- **Breach:** Defendant failed to uphold these warranties by providing misleading terms and unauthorized charges.
- **Causation:** Plaintiff suffered financial harm due to reliance on these express warranties.
- **Damages:** Financial loss due to unfair charges and terms.
- **Statute:** Common law principles of express warranty.

30. Civil Theft (Tort Claim)

- **Duty:** Defendant had a duty to respect Plaintiff's ownership and possession rights.
- **Breach:** Defendant unlawfully took and used Plaintiff's vehicle.
- **Causation:** Plaintiff's vehicle was taken without consent, causing financial and personal loss.
- **Damages:** Financial loss and emotional distress from the theft.
- **Statute:** Texas Penal Code § 31.03.

31. Violation of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (FCRA)

- **Duty:** Defendant had a duty to accurately report Plaintiff's credit information.
- **Breach:** Defendant reported false or misleading information to credit bureaus.
- **Causation:** Plaintiff's credit score was negatively impacted by these inaccuracies.
- **Damages:** Financial harm due to higher interest rates and credit denials.
- **Statute:** Fair Credit Reporting Act (FCRA), 15 U.S.C. § 1681 et seq.

32. Intentional Misrepresentation (Fraud)

- **Duty:** Defendant had a duty to provide truthful information regarding the loan terms.
- **Breach:** Defendant knowingly provided false information intending to deceive Plaintiff.
- **Causation:** Plaintiff entered into the loan based on this false information.
- **Damages:** Financial losses and emotional distress from entering into an unfavorable loan.
- **Statute:** Common law principles of fraud.

Damages

1. Actual Damages:

- Financial losses due to unauthorized use of vehicle and wrongful repossession.
- Emotional distress and mental anguish.
- Loss of personal property and subsequent financial hardship.

2. Punitive Damages:

- To punish Defendant for egregious conduct and deter similar actions in the future.

1 **3. Attorney's Fees and Costs:**
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- 3 o As provided under Texas Finance Code and other applicable laws.
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6 **4. Injunctive Relief:**
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- 8 o An injunction to prevent Defendant Calfund, LLC from engaging in
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10 similar illegal and predatory practices against other consumers.
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17 **V. PRAYER FOR RELIEF**
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21 **WHEREFORE**, Plaintiff respectfully requests that this Court grant the
22 following relief:
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- 24
25 1. Judgment against Defendant Calfund, LLC of \$500,000 for actual damages.
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27 This amount will be proven at trial.
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2. Punitive damages in an amount to be determined by the Court.
3. Reasonable attorney's fees and costs of suit.
4. An injunction preventing Defendant from engaging in similar illegal and
 predatory practices.
5. An order voiding the contract between Plaintiff and Defendant.
6. Compensation for a brand new commercial 18-wheeler truck in the amount
 of \$100,000.
7. Reimbursement of all payments made by Plaintiff to Defendant.
8. 20,000,000 for pain and suffering.
9. Any further relief the Court deems just and proper.

VI. DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiff demands a trial by jury on all issues so triable.

Dated: July 26, 2024

Respectfully submitted,



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